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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1911.

## Law and Not Sentiment.

A jury in Florida has returned a verdict against a member of a Shaker colony for causing the death of a woman under peculiar circumstances. It was alleged that she was dying of consumption, and being in great agony and death being imminent, her demise was hastened by a dose of chloroform administered at her own request. The defense was that the act was justified by the beliefs of the sect.

The jury, however, has looked at the matter in a practical light. It has found that the law which forbids the taking of human life has been violated, and that the person guilty of the act must answer therefore. It is difficult to see how any other conclusion could have been reached. If it should be accepted as a principle in this country that life can be taken by any one, even under apparently justifiable circumstances, it would be difficult to maintain social organization. Many years ago, when the question was discussed, it was suggested that physicians of recognized standing might be allowed to end human life in extreme cases. The opinion of the medical profession and of the public was so unanimously against such a proposition that nothing more was heard of it.

It is no defense to say that the tenets of a religious body justify such action. The law against murder should be rigidly enforced. The safety of society rests upon it.

A woman in Trenton, N. J., has offered a reward of \$50 for news of her missing husband. If she should receive information that he had eloped with another woman, she would probably be bridge 36 cents for it.

## An Excellent Suggestion.

Playground Supervisor Martin's suggestion that swimming pools be established in or near some of the playgrounds is an excellent one and efforts to make it effective should be prosecuted at once, in order that it may be realized by next summer. The municipal pools this summer have proved a boon to thousands who have been able to make use of them, but thousands more found them inaccessible and oftentimes, when accessible, unavailable because of the crowded conditions and limited hours. A feature of their value, recently commented upon, was the great number of those who learned how to swim.

Smaller pools at the playgrounds would be available to the younger boys and girls who cannot be trusted to go as far as the pools near the Monument. They could learn the valuable art of swimming. To teach hearts there is no recreation so dear as bathing. Blistered backs and risk of arrest have not sufficient terrors to deter them. The very foundation of the playground idea could best be expressed in these proposed pools. Their installation and maintenance need not be so expensive as to make their cost a deterrent consideration. The idea is not a new one in connection with the playground movement in Washington, but it is to be hoped that previous failure will not discourage those who believe that these swimming pools are valuable adjuncts to city life.

Will the Supreme Court send a delegation to the next conference of governors to ask them to preserve the rights of the United States?

## Sugar and Coffee.

The statement has been made that every time the price of sugar goes up 1 cent a pound it means a profit of \$70,000,000 for the sugar trust.

This would be true, perhaps, if the cost of sugar remained the same to the corporation which purchases the raw material and sells the refined product to the consumer. If the officials of the trust are to be believed, however, the increase of price is due entirely to the shortage in the crops. According to their statements, the last Cuban yield, gathered in June, was some 300,000 tons, or 21 per cent below normal. Furthermore, owing to the unprecedented weather in Europe and a drought in Germany and Austria, such as has not been recorded for years, the crops there will be cut down by 1,500,000 tons. European speculators have advanced the price of raw sugar to a figure unknown for years.

These are facts which can easily be substantiated or disproved, and it is only fair to the sugar manufacturers

that their assertions be accepted until they are shown to be false. It ought to be the duty of some government department, however, to investigate these matters and thus enable the public to know whether or not an imposition is being practiced. In the meantime, however, let us be thankful that relief is promised. Here is the situation in a nutshell as it is given by the officials of the trust:

"The scarcity of sugars in the United States is only temporary. The domestic beet sugar crop of the West is just commencing and in two weeks deliveries will be freely made. This crop is estimated at 530,000 gross tons. The Louisiana crop, estimated at 125,000 tons, will come upon the market very rapidly after the 1st of November. These two sources will furnish a total supply by the 1st of January of some 850,000 tons, an amount amply sufficient to provide for the requirements until the new arrivals from Cuba begin after January 1."

If it be true, as stated, that the present difference between the price of raw and refined sugar leaves the refiner with little or no margin of profit, the criticisms which have been hurled at the trust are unfair. The fact that there is an unquestioned shortage of the coffee crop to the extent of 3,000,000 pounds, and that the cost to the consumer will be advanced, is, in large degree, a confirmation of the statements made by the sugar trust officials. At the same time, there ought to be somewhere some responsible and impartial authority which can investigate these matters and assure the public as to the actual conditions. If this were done, it would go far toward eradicating the almost universal impression that the increase in price is arbitrarily fixed for the selfish purpose of securing undue profits.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says he is glad to be relieved of the burdens of the premiership. The result of this last election must have made him tired.

## San Francisco's Municipal Fight.

The primaries in San Francisco this week are of exceptional interest. The new charter abolishes plurality elections and provides that no man shall take office unless he has won the place by a majority vote. In case no candidate for the mayoralty nomination should have a majority over all his rivals, only two of the candidates, those receiving the highest number of votes, would go before the voters in the regular municipal election. But if, on the other hand, a certain candidate should poll a majority in the primaries he would be declared elected, and no other election for that office could take place. This method is now in vogue in several Western cities, but has not been sufficiently tested to prove its value.

The present contest in San Francisco is between the incumbent, Mayor McCarthy, and a merchant named Rolph, who is supported by the entire opposition to the old administration. Party lines seem to have disappeared entirely. McCarthy is the leader of the party which placed the notorious Schmitz in office, and the former's election two years ago was principally to the efforts of the machine and corporation interests to defeat the candidacy of Francis Honeys, who had conducted the noted graft prosecutions which landed Schmitz and A. Ruef in prison.

McCarthy, after his election, proclaimed his intention of making San Francisco the "Paris of America." He did conditions prevail which would not be tolerated in any other city, and whether these are to continue is the question which the people must decide.

Dr. Wiley can doubtless detect some impurities in the coloring matter of departmental red tape.

## Human Nature and War.

Great Britain, having carried her military conquests around the globe, and having established colonies on every continent, has reached, perhaps passed, the zenith of her power, and is, therefore, anxious to avoid any more wars.

France, having dominated continental Europe through the brilliant Napoleonic conquests, and having met the fateful reverses of 1870 brought about by the stupidity of another Napoleon and his foolishly ambitious Empress, knows that it has reached a condition when peace is an absolute necessity as an alternative to national ruin.

The United States is so immersed in business and commercial enterprises and expansion that, unless directly concerned, it does not care whether there be peace or war anywhere else. On the other hand, two nations have recently grown into prominence—Germany and Japan—and no important change can occur anywhere in national relations without exciting their interest. This being the case, no other nation dares to disarm. All are kept on the qui vive of expectation.

Universal arbitration is ideal, but it does not yet seem to be practical; and while the military expert may not be an unprejudiced witness, there is much truth in what Sir R. C. Hart, a lieutenant general of the British army, has said in his essay on the subject:

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

## THE NEW MOTHER GOOSE.

Jack Spratt could eat no fat.  
His wife could eat no lean;  
They looked around and soon they found  
A nourishing foodline.

There was a young woman  
Adopted a niece,  
And thus violated  
The terms of her lease.  
The lease said no children  
Allowed in the flat;  
But the good-natured management  
Overlooked that.

John, John, my son John,  
One shoe off and one shoe on.  
John is being haxed, gax,  
By the members of his class.

Uncle Penawise Says:  
Keep a-smiling, but don't get in the  
baw' way when he feels grouchy.  
Amputating an Item.  
"I have got to perform a very distasteful  
operation this morning," remarked  
the eminent surgeon.  
"What is that?"  
"One of my rich patients wants me to  
take a little something off his bill."

A Better Way.  
"I'll give a party and leave her out."  
"On the contrary, dear, try to get her  
to come. She hasn't a thing fit to wear."

Overwhelmed with It.  
A novelist with all his gear  
Went out to look for atmosphere.  
The fates unkindly with him dealt;  
He found it in the cyclone belt.

In Bridge Parlance.  
"She threw me over because I have no  
money."  
"I see. She discards from weakness."

Made Ground.  
"My garden didn't turn out very well  
this year. I think I'll have the soil of  
my back yard analyzed."  
"I can give you an offhand analysis  
right now, old man. That soil contains  
too much tin, glass, putty, and builder's  
lime."

A Hurried Touch.  
"I haven't heard from my son, who is  
touring Europe. I am somewhat worried."  
"What is his next stop?"  
"Monte Carlo."  
"Then you'll hear from him."

## NOT YET ENDED WELL.

## The Necessity for Parks to Northern

## Section Still Remains.

I wish to take exception to the caption over the editorial on the Mount Pleasant playground subject, in The Herald of the 23d. "The Problem in its entirety," was a double one: First, playground; second, beautifying Washington. All has not ended well. The thousands of visitors to Washington who extol its beauties are only an insignificant portion of the city territorially. A great amount of the peculiar charm of this section is due to the wise planning of L. Enfant, whose arrangement of streets and avenues allowed for many delightful squares, circles, triangles, and parklets. The largest part of Washington from the standpoint of area simply "grewed." It sprang up without planning, not to mention wise planning. No thought of beauty entered the minds of those who put subdivisions on the market, who looked at land merely from the house-lot viewpoint, and who saw only a tract of land to be chopped down before a house could be built. The aesthetic instinct has been emphatically lacking in the development of the larger part of the territory of Washington.

At the corner of Columbia road and Fourteenth street, which, as yet, has not fallen a victim to apartment houses, is a most beautiful grove of oaks. Some people who love trees, who love a beautiful Washington in all sections, who believe that the policy which has given a charm to the older Washington should extend north of Florida avenue, have looked with admiration upon those oaks, and have wished that they might be preserved. When the playground movement started these people hailed it because they thought that the double use of the ground might make it possible to preserve the trees.

The members of the local citizens' associations and many patriotic residents of the locality are grieved to learn that that beauty spot must go. If the Commissioners' extremely materialistic, un-aesthetic notions are to prevail other charming locations will also have to go. Viewed in a broad way, the policy enacted, is a death blow not only to the grove, but at scores. Shall residents of Washington be a beautiful city in keeping with the downtown official portion of the city?

GEORGE M. WHITAKER.

## The Weather in Europe.

Throughout Europe the summer of 1911 has been intensely hot. Not has September brought any relief. In Paris the average temperature for the first twelve days of the month has been far above the average for the corresponding dates since 1872. It is somewhat remarkable that the heat in Europe should be coincident with heavy rain in America. What is more, and meteorologists might take note of, as there seems to be a connection, there is no little rain in India and Ceylon. Letters from the latter place received in Paris indicate that there has been no rain for weeks, and practically no monsoon. What have meteorologists to say on the subject?

Roosevelt and Righteousness.  
From the New York Times.  
Silliman, who makes with many nations, with the United States of Colombia, for instance, arbitration treaties similar to that we have negotiated with Great Britain, it is conceivable that the wrong done to Colombia when we interfered to prevent her putting down the trumpety revolt in Panama might, possibly, be referred to an arbitral tribunal. We can imagine nothing more disagreeable to our President Roosevelt than such a reference. His opposition to the arbitration treaty was inevitable.

Berries Aplenty, but Few Turkeys.  
From the Newark News.  
The cranberry crop is big and luscious, but some way we do not seem to be assured of turkeys to match it.

Would Have Gussed It.  
From the St. Louis Republic.  
It would not seem to require a genealogical expert to trace John D. Rockefeller back to the feudal barons. Almost anybody would have gussed it.

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## IN THE NEW SOUTH.

## From the Savannah Press.

Florida has her Beattie case, North Carolina her Hawkins murder, Georgia her Childers poisoning mystery, and Florida her chloroforming sensation. The new South is certainly getting there in an unenviable way.

From the Columbia States.  
The Roanoke Times is advocating Henry Stuart for governor of Virginia, but would it not do better to support some good old South Carolina newspaper man in Richmond?

From the Norfolk Virginian-Post.  
Col. Henry Waterson may be the most brilliant editor in America, but the wisest resides in South Carolina. He is Mr. J. Frank Foshee, of the Winnsboro News-Herald, who announces a determination to forsake the editorial sanctum and betake himself "back to the farm." Here is hoping that he may be as successful in practicing agriculture as he has been persistent and faithful in preaching it.

From the Durham Herald.  
We do not pretend to advance this as a reason, but since Mr. Simmons has been footloose to prosecute his end of the campaign the other candidates and their friends have had mighty little to say about it.

From the Asheville Citizen.  
The advertising of Western North Carolina by means of a co-operative fund is a movement which should appeal to all classes.

From the San Antonio Express.  
Louisiana jobbers are complaining to the Interstate Commerce Commission against Texas railroad rates. Isn't there something else Louisiana can kick about after a little thinking?

From the Atlanta Constitution.  
What continues to puzzle us is how Mr. Hancock ever prevailed upon to give Atlanta four new post-office clerks and an extra super.

From the Augusta Herald.  
Ben Tillman refuses to be recorded on the register of the Down and Out Club. He has just purchased two new pitchforks and is ready for the opening of the game.

From the Savannah Press.  
Columbus has made a new discovery. It found out how to capture a baseball pennant, which is as hard to do now as it once was to make an egg stand on end.

From the Greensboro (N. C.) Record.  
Spartanburg is a "city of success" sure enough. It has a street car strike on its hands and is in the swim, except it is handling it all right and running the cars right along.

From the Birmingham Ledger.  
That will become of the cotton money this year? There will be about \$30,000,000 to come here to buy the cotton and that ought to make a substantial prosperity that will last till blackberries ripen.

From the Charleston Evening Post.  
Charleston is already a great convention city, but too few conventions are aware of the fact, as yet.

From the Boston News and Observer.  
That's a fine thing the Raleigh Athletic Club did yesterday—got together forty progressive Raleigh business men to confer about the best way of boosting Raleigh.

The English Channel Tunnel.  
From the Park Edition of the New York Herald.  
Poor old Channel! M. Heriot and a few other aviators have flown over it. Mr. Burgess has sworn it. On Friday a young man named Jarman rowed from Deal to Calais while yesterday the Rev. Sidney Swann again crossed it in the record time of 2 hours and 30 minutes, pulling a 28-foot boat. All that there now remains to achieve is the tunnel beneath it. Perhaps Mr. Burgess' success after so many failures is an omen that the tunnel also will soon become an accomplished fact.

The Governors and Divorce.  
From the Philadelphia Record.  
The meeting of the house of governors this year happened to fall at a time when there is unusual pertinence in the effort to procure uniform marriage and divorce laws in all the States. Because such laws are, first and foremost, a State affair, in which the Federal government has no power to meddle, and because the lack of uniformity by reason of which the proper laws of one State are not at naught by the improper negligence or the grounds upon which the other States, there is perhaps no subject which the governors may undertake to discuss and agree upon which so nearly concerns the public welfare.

Laurier Wit.  
From the London Chronicle.  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the thinnest of premiers, and his ready wit on one occasion at least turned his physical slenderness to account in political combat. One day a portly conservative opponent arose in the chamber and accused Sir Wilfrid of "fattening on the toil and sweat of the people." Laurier smiled, and said sweetly: "I leave the house to judge which of us is the more exposed to the charge."

Welcome to the Job.  
From the Detroit Free Press.  
Mr. Sinclair says that she will always think kindly of Upton, which is more than a lot of us will promise to do.

## CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY.

By A. W. MACY.

A SOAP REBELLION.  
Soap was one of the factors that contributed to the downfall of Charles I. of England. He was always in need of money, and was in the habit of granting monopolies for the manufacture and sale of various commodities, charging the monopolists good round sums for their privileges. The scheme worked well, and he realized something like \$200,000 from this source. The practice aroused a great deal of opposition, however. About 1650 he granted a patent to a company of soap makers, who were to be the sole manufacturers of that useful article in England. They paid him \$10,000 cash and \$8 per ton for all soap produced. Then the women rose in rebellion. They petitioned against it, complaining that the new soap burned the lips, scalded the fingers, and wasted in keeping. Not being able to get at Charles himself, they clamorously besieged the lord mayor of London, demanding that he do something for their relief. He shrank from meeting them, and was repelled by Charles for his cowardice.

From the Boston Herald.  
Sallister, McCabe can do one of two things: He can resign, or eat out of Dr. Wiley's sterilized hands.

To Be Taken Either Way.  
From the Tokyo Capital.  
Dr. Cook is coming to Tokyo to lecture. You can construe this either as an announcement or as a warning.

## THE PREMIER OF FRANCE

## Theophile Delcasse has held the post of minister for foreign affairs at Paris longer than any French statesman since the days of the Duc Decazes, and in this circumstance the German press finds an ample explanation of the protracted Morocco crisis. Delcasse held the same portfolio successively in the Dupuy, Brisson, Waldeck-Rousseau, Combes, and Rouvier cabinets. True, he was driven from the Quai d'Orsay to placate Berlin. Yet once more Delcasse is a cabinet minister, but his portfolio this time is that of the navy.

He is of about middle height, somewhat stout, and squarely built. His piercing eyes are hidden behind large glasses. A gray mustache covers but does not quite conceal the wide and full lips. His nose is flat and heavy. The jaw is very heavy. Some call it a "beak." The forehead is wrinkled and the brows are bushy. His aspect is just one to be fancied by cartoonists. He is seen regularly at the Comedie Francaise. His preference in dress is the English cut. Premier Caillaux affects an altogether Parisian style of clothing, tight-fitting coats and pointed shoes, and all that. Delcasse wears his coats in the loose-fitting London fashion. Even his boots are square-toed "brogues," the style carries a cane and never has a boutonniere.

Delcasse as a rule works eighteen hours each day. He takes his luncheon at his desk, taking time for smoking the office. Formerly he was a staunch vegetarian, but lately he has abandoned the fad. A tendency to obesity he fights by means of long walks and dumbbells. He was born far down in Southern France, barely a stone's throw from the Spanish frontier, in the department of Ariège, in a small village in the Pyrenean mountains, where he was brought up in leisure, with his wife and daughter. His name, in the dialect of that section, means "made of oak." When among the natives he rushes hither and thither with his neighbors, good-looking and the best of them. He seems to know the entire populace, and there are still quite a number of his schoolfellows living, though Delcasse is almost sixty. No one ever has known him to quarrel with anyone, but he has been known to quarrel with the Chamber, as a matter of course.

The end of the war with Germany found him a youth of nineteen, with a degree from a provincial college and a plan to devote himself to philosophical studies. But he was without means. He went to Paris and there wrote articles upon the general political situation which no one wanted to print. In sheer desperation, the comely lad told him that he could wait no longer for the wide world, he forwarded one to the Republique Francaise, a publication edited by Gambetta. Then the miracle occurred. That article was given so prominent a place in the paper that Delcasse sent another and yet another, and within a month he was a member of the staff of that paper which was the organ of an entire nation, the peace of its millions of inhabitants; that would, in case of a calamity, lead poor old spunky France with another debt of millions, if not millions, by way of indemnity. In fact, that would stop at nothing just to satisfy their craving for revenge. This is not the class of men which France of to-day needs. The Kaiser is right, and what is more, France has learned to see it in the same light.

FLAHEUR.  
(Copyright, 1911, by Court Group Syndicate.)

Delcasse is a southerner, not only by birth but mainly so by temperament. His lively speech, his rapid mode of thinking, his drowsy expression, all his gestures proclaim him as such. But all this only in private life. In public he is a very different man. He is then silent and discreet. He appears but seldom in Parliament, and he never takes part in any discussions outside his department. He has sufficient control over his emotions to allow himself to be attacked with injustice or with violence without replying or losing his temper.

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EMMA JUCH'S HUSBAND.  
He Has Been Divorced and Says She Was Not to Blame.

From the New York Sun.  
Francis L. Wellman, the lawyer, has been divorced by his wife, who was Miss Emma Juch, prima donna. The divorce was obtained in Paris on July 2 last, according to cable advices from there, where that Mr. Wellman had addressed insults to his wife by letter and had signified to her in coarser terms his intention not to resume living with her.

Miss Juch was Mr. Wellman's second wife. His first wife, a Miss Watson, died in 1902, only a year after their marriage. The following year Mr. Wellman met Miss Juch on a European trip. They were married in Stamford, Conn., a year later. Mrs. Wellman at that time was a popular soprano, having appeared here first in 1885. She was born in Vienna.

Shortly after his wedding Mr. Wellman resigned as assistant district attorney and took up private practice. He was the prosecutor of Carlyle Harris and Buchanan. He refused to be interviewed on his wife's divorce yesterday, except to state that Mrs. Williams was not to blame in any way.

## ABOUT WASHINGTON.

From the Baltimore Star.  
Washington is already planning for a safe and sane Fourth. would be more to the point to arrange for a safe and sane session of Congress, which, by a sad irony of fate, meets the Monday after Thanksgiving.

From the Charlotte Observer.  
The rod of correction has been revived in Washington City's public schools. That the average boy cannot be properly brought up on "moral suasion," Solomon, Webster's blue-black speller, the Stateville Landmark, and the Observer all cordially agree.

From the Charleston News and Courier.  
In Washington 15,520 glasses of beer are missing. Wasn't George Bailey there a week or so ago?

From the Springfield Union.  
We get it from our more or less accurate contemporaries that Senator Bailey will open law offices in New York City, will make his permanent home in Washington, and will practice law in Texas. Which calls for a little more ubiquity than we have understood the Senator possessed.

McClure's Choice.  
From the Boston Herald.  
Sallister, McCabe can do one of two things: He can resign, or eat out of Dr. Wiley's sterilized hands.

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Dr. Cook is coming to Tokyo to lecture. You can construe this either as an announcement or as a warning.

## VALUE OF THE HANDS.

## New Jersey Court Awards Youth

## \$20,000 for Their Loss.

From the New York World.  
Twenty thousand dollars for the boy who lost both hands—the reward just sustained by the New Jersey courts—is little enough.

It is about all that most persons with two hands can do to earn a living at manual labor in these days of high rents and high prices. There are few trades open to a man handicapped by the loss of one hand. For him who is without hands